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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 90-6

H. J. Res. 273

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 273

- Feb. 8, 1967 Sen. Brewster introduced S. J. Res. 34 which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Rep. Machen introduced H. J. Res. 273 which referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Feb. 15, 1967 House subcommittee approved H. J. Res. 273.
- Feb. 20, 1967 House committee voted to report H. J. Res. 273.
- Feb. 27, 1967 House committee reported H. J. Res. 273 without amendment. H. Report No. 30. Print of bill and report.
- Mar. 6, 1967 House passed H. J. Res. 273 without amendment.
- Mar. 7, 1967 H. J. Res. 273 was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Mar. 15, 1967 Senate committee reported H. J. Res. 273 without amendment. S. Report No. 69. Print bill and report.
- Mar. 20, 1967 Senate passed H. J. Res. 273 without amendment.
- Mar. 29, 1967 Approved: Public Law 90-6.

S. J. RES. 34

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 8, 1967

Mr. BREWSTER (for himself and Mr. TYDINGS) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 316 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
- 4 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last
- 5 sentence thereof.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

By Mr. MACHEN

FEBRUARY 8, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 6.

HOUSE

1. TOBACCO. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H. J. Res. 273, to remove the prohibition against the transfer of unused Maryland tobacco allotments. p. D82
2. RECREATION. Rep. Aspinall commended and inserted the text of a speech before the Society of American Foresters, "Recreational Conservation and the Public Lands." pp. H1307-9

3. AIR AND WATER POLLUTION. Rep. McCarthy commended House efforts to clear the Nation's streams, lakes, and rivers of pollution. p. H1309
Rep. Murphy, N. Y., inserted several editorials on the "war against air pollution" (pp. H1316-17), and Rep. Farbstein inserted a copy of a letter he wrote FPC asking for help in alleviating air pollution (pp. H1355-6).
4. POPULATION GROWTH. Rep. Carter spoke on the obstacle to economic development of "too rapid population growth" and stated that "self-help should be the real test of foreign aid spending and for domestic programs." pp. H1317-18
5. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Langen quoted a wire story that USDA was opening a "campaign to persuade more than 2 million farmers to produce more," and asked if there would be any "price assurance." pp. H1319-20
6. FAIR PACKAGING. Rep. Dingell commended the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act and Commerce's action in "seeking industry's cooperation 5 months before the bill goes into effect." p. H1361
7. FFA. Rep. Natcher called attention to Future Farmers of America week, Feb. 18-25, and commended "this outstanding group of vocational agriculture students." p. H1363
8. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. Rep. Steed inserted a review of the Oklahoma State University's role in the establishment and operation of an institution of agricultural education in Ethiopia. pp. H1380-2

SENATE

9. CIVIL RIGHTS. Received the President's civil rights message recommending a 7-point program which includes adoption of a national policy against discrimination in housing; clarification and strengthening of existing Federal criminal laws against interference with Federal rights; requirements for the selection of juries in Federal courts to guard against discrimination and insure that juries are properly representative of the community; elimination of all forms of discrimination in the selection of State court juries; authorization for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue judicially enforceable cease-and-desist orders; extension for an additional 5 years of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights; 90-percent increase in appropriations for the Community Relations Service. pp. S1997-2001
Several Senators commented on the President's civil rights message. pp. S1995-7
10. LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION. Continued debate on S. 355, proposed Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967. pp. S2002-8
11. CROP INSURANCE. Received the report of the FCIC for the 1966 crop year. p. S1926
12. EDUCATION. Sen. Javits urged the establishment of one-stop educational information service centers. p. S1940
13. MANPOWER TRAINING. Sen. Proxmire spoke in favor of manpower training programs and inserted a statement by Secretary Wirtz on this subject. pp. S1948-9

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report bill to remove prohibition against transfer of unused Md. tobacco allotments. Reps. Findley and Curtis criticized proposed sale of vegetable oil to Yugoslavia.

SENATE

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Harris introduced an amendment to S. 602, to revise and extend the Appalachian Regional Economic Development Act of 1965 and spoke in favor of providing the same kind of economic stimulant to depressed areas of the country as the Appalachian Regional Economic Development Commission in the Appalachia region. pp. S2245-7
2. HIGHWAY FUNDS. Sen. Jordan, Idaho, criticized the "freeze" on funds for Federal highway programs, and inserted a letter from the Governor of Idaho and a

resolution passed by the Idaho Legislature supporting his position. pp. S2274-6

3. EDUCATION. Sen. Morse inserted an article, "Year 1966-- Special Education's Greatest Legislative Year." pp. S2282-3
4. HOUSING. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 42, to update references of laws relating to housing and urban development. pp. S2314-18
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Morse inserted a report of the Seventh Mexico-U. S. Inter-parliamentary Conference on the trade policies of the Government of Mexico affecting the U. S. fruit industry. pp. S2336-9
6. DEBT LIMIT INCREASE. H. R. 4573, to increase the debt limit was made the pending business. p. S2318
7. INVESTIGATIONS. Completed action on resolutions providing for operation of various committees which included; S. Res. 58, with amendment, to study the origin of research and development programs financed by the Federal government (p. S2210); S. Res. 46, without amendment, to investigate matters pertaining to public and private housing and urban affairs (p. S2214-25); S. Res. 40, with amendment, to study the separation of powers under the Constitution (pp. S2301-2); S. Res. 17, with amendment, to make a complete study of all matters pertaining to poverty (pp. S2302-4); S. Res. 44, without amendment, to provide for a study of Migratory labor (pp. S2304-5).

HOUSE

8. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 273, to remove the prohibition against the transfer of unused Maryland tobacco allotments. p. D95
9. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee approved workplans for several watershed projects and an agriculture subcommittee approved workplans for three watershed projects for full committee action. p. D95
10. CONSUMER MESSAGE. Several Representatives commended various proposals in the President's consumer message. pp. H1536, H1568, H1573, H1576, H1568
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Berry claimed that "agricultural concessions, which were to be a key factor in any trade liberalizations, have admittedly been forgotten in Geneva," and inserted excerpts from the committee hearings. pp. H1538-9
Rep. Widnall inserted an article, "Representative Curtis Sees Progress in Kennedy Round." pp. H1541-3
Representatives Findley and Curtis criticized "the determination of the State and Agriculture Departments to grant credit terms to Yugoslavia under Public Law 480 for the purchase of vegetable oil," and inserted articles on the subject. pp. H1547-8, H1555-6
12. ECONOMIC POLICY. Rep. Curtis inserted the testimony of Dr. Danielian, President of the Economic Policy Association on the issues involved in the proposed extension of the interest equalization tax. pp. H1522-5

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 7

SENATE

1. POVERTY. Sen. Clark inserted a newspaper article on "Antipoverty Whitewash" and announced hearings on the operation of the war on poverty to be held March 13 through 17 by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. p. S2627
2. CONSUMERS. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article discussing the merits of the truth-in-lending bill. pp. S2636-7
3. RECREATION. Sen. Yarborough discussed his bill S. 4, to create the Big Thicket National Park, and inserted an article in favor of this proposal. p. S2637

4. POLLUTION. Sen. Kuchel urged an immediate program to combat air and water pollution and inserted several speeches and articles on this subject. pp. S2640-2
5. EDUCATION. Sen. Montoya praised the national vocational education program mentioning the various laws which have been enacted by the Congress since 1917, when the Smith-Hughes Act providing grants for this purpose was enacted, to aid the underemployed. p. S2645
6. HIGHWAY FUNDS. Sen. Scott commended the Secretary of Transportation for his announcement concerning the release of Federal highway construction funds. p. S2646

HOUSE

7. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported H. J. Res. 273, to remove the prohibition against the transfer of unused Maryland tobacco allotments (H. Rept. 30). p. H1823
8. MINIMUM FARM WAGES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "adopted a committee resolution regarding the application of minimum wages in agriculture." pp. D112-13
9. PATENTS. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 2512, for the general revision of the Copyright Law. p. D113
10. TARIFF; TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) without amendment H. R. 1326, relating to the excise tax on shells and cartridges, H. R. 2155, with respect to the classification of Chinese gooseberries, H. R. 2767, to allow a farmer an amortized deduction from gross income for assessments for depreciable property levied by soil or water conservation or drainage districts, H. R. 4880, to extend the time within which certain requests may be filed under the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act, and H. R. 5615, to continue until the close of June 30, 1969, the existing suspension of duties for metal scrap. p. D113
11. OCEANOGRAPHY. Rep. Rogers, Fla., praised the commissioning of the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center in West Palm Beach, Fla. p. H1742
12. HIGHWAY FUNDS. Reps. Wyman and Blanton expressed concern over the proposed cutbacks in highway funding (pp. H1750-2, H1816), and Rep. Bray expressed pleasure over the report that the administration "plans to release today a large part of the funds that were cut from the Federal highway construction program recently" (pp. H1759-60).
Received from the Transportation Department a proposed bill to establish a highway safety and beauty trust fund; to Ways and Means Committee. p. H1823
13. POVERTY. Rep. Adams inserted an article praising the work of the poverty program in the Seattle area (pp. H1760-1) and Rep. Gubser criticized the program operation in his State (pp. H1794-6).
Rep. Smith, Iowa, stated that "the economic opportunity loan program will fulfill its potential in alleviating the lack of business opportunity which is prevalent in depressed areas." pp. H1807-9

LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

FEBRUARY 27, 1967.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 273]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 273) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of House Joint Resolution 273 is to repeal a restriction in present law which applies only to the lease and transfer of Maryland tobacco allotments. Section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, provides that a Maryland tobacco allotment cannot be leased and transferred from a farm unless at least 75 percent of the allotment for the farm was actually planted on such farm during each of the 2 immediately preceding years. This particular restriction does not apply to any other kind of tobacco.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

This restriction was originally designed to prevent the lease and transfer of Maryland tobacco allotments which were not being used because the land had been acquired for residential and other development. These allotments have now largely been canceled because no tobacco was produced on the land for 5 or more years.

Since the purpose for which the original restriction on the lease and transfer of Maryland tobacco allotments no longer exists, the committee feels this restriction should now be repealed to afford all Maryland tobacco growers the same treatment as is now afforded

growers of other kinds of tobacco for which leases and transfers are authorized.

During the 1965 crop year, Maryland tobacco allotments were transferred from 141 farms, and transfers were made to 204 farms. The total acreage transferred was 560.59 acres. For 1965, Maryland tobacco allotments were established for 6,274 farms, and the total acreage allotted was 39,396 acres. Thus, about 1½ percent of the allotted acreage was leased and transferred in 1965. There were no allotments or price supports on the 1966 crop of Maryland tobacco.

The Department of Agriculture advised that the total acreage available for allotment for 1967 is 32,890 acres. If all of this acreage is grown, and per-acre yields are equal to the average of the past 3 years, the Department estimates that production in 1967 will be less than domestic usage and exports. Therefore, the committee feels that the enactment of this legislation should not result in any buildup in supplies.

If House Joint Resolution 273 is enacted into law, all Maryland tobacco growers (not just those who are exempt from the present limitation) could then lease and transfer their allotments subject to the other limitations in section 316, the most important of which are:

1. That both the lessor and the lessee must be located within the same county;
2. That no sales of allotments are permitted; only leases for 1 year (which may be annually renewed) are allowed;
3. That no lessee can accumulate more than 5 acres;
4. That the lessor retains all his acreage history and referendum voting rights;
5. That adjustments for yields will be made between the farms of the lessor and the lessee; and
6. That all leases must be filed with and approved by the county ASC committee.

HEARINGS

Hearings were held by the Tobacco Subcommittee on February 15, 1967, on House Joint Resolution 273, by Mr. Machen, and House Joint Resolution 274, by Mr. Morton. There was no opposition expressed to these resolutions at the hearings. House Joint Resolution 273 was unanimously approved by the Tobacco Subcommittee.

COST

The Department testified that the enactment of the legislation would not involve the expenditure of any additional funds. It advised the committee that the handling of any additional leases and transfers in county ASCS offices would be done by present personnel.

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

A representative of the Department of Agriculture testified at the hearings that the Department had no objection to the enactment of this legislation and that the Bureau of the Budget had advised informally that it has no objection to the enactment of the legislation.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

* * * * *

SEC. 316. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act for the crop years 1962 through 1969, the owner and operator of any farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a Burley tobacco acreage allotment, or a cigar-filler and cigar-binder (types 42, 43 44, 53, 54, and 55) tobacco acreage allotment) is established may lease any part of such allotment to any other owner or operator of a farm in the same county for use in such county on a farm having a current tobacco allotment of the same kind. Such lease and transfer of allotment shall be recognized and considered valid by the county committee provided the conditions set forth in this section are met. [In the case of Maryland (type 32) tobacco, no farm shall be eligible for lease of 1962 or 1963 allotment from the farm unless at least 75 per centum of the allotment for the farm was actually planted during each of the years 1960 and 1961, nor shall a farm be eligible for lease of 1964 through 1969 Maryland tobacco allotment from the farm unless at least 75 per centum of the allotment for the farm was actually planted on such farm during each of the two immediately preceding years.]

(b) Any lease shall be made on an annual basis and on such terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in this section, as the parties thereto agree.

(c) The lease and transfer of any allotment shall not be effective until a copy of such lease is filed with and determined by the county committee of the county in which the farms involved are located to be in compliance with the provisions of this section. Such lease and transfer shall not be effective unless a copy of the lease is filed with the county committee prior to a closing date established by the Secretary, which date shall be no later than the normal planting time in the county: *Provided*, That any lease and transfer of an allotment shall be effective, notwithstanding the failure to file a copy of the lease with the county committee prior to such closing date, if (1) the Secretary finds that a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to such closing date, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located not later than the 31st day of July of the crop year to which the lease relates.

If the normal yield established by the county committee for the farm to which the allotment is transferred does not exceed the normal yield established by the county committee for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by more than 10 per centum, the lease and transfer shall be approved acre for acre. If the normal yield for the farm to which the allotment is transferred exceeds the normal yield for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by more

than 10 per centum, the county committee shall make a downward adjustment in the amount of the acreage allotment transferred by multiplying the normal yield established for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by the acreage being transferred and dividing the result by the normal yield established by the farm to which the allotment is transferred.

(d) The lease and transfer of any part of a tobacco acreage allotment determined for a farm shall not affect the allotment for the farm from which such acreage allotment is transferred or the farm to which it is transferred, except with respect to the crop year specified in the lease. The amount of acreage allotment which is leased from a farm shall be considered for purpose of determining future allotments to have been planted to tobacco on the farm from which such allotment is transferred and the production pursuant to the lease and transfer shall not be taken into account in establishing allotments for subsequent years for the farm to which such allotment is transferred. The lessor shall be considered to have been engaged in the production of tobacco for the purpose of eligibility to vote in the referendum.

(e) Under the provisions of this section not more than five acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm: *Provided*, That the total acreage allotted to any farm after such transfer shall not exceed 50 per centum of the acreage of cropland in the farm.

(f) The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as he considers necessary for carrying out the provisions of this section.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1965 crop year shall be effective if, (1) the Secretary finds that a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1965, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of the date this subsection becomes law.

(h) Repealed by Public Law 88-469 78 Stat. 581, approved August 30, 1964.



90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 273

[Report No. 30]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 1967

Mr. MACHEN introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred
to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 27, 1967

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage
allotments.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 316 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
- 4 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last
- 5 sentence thereof.

[Report No. 30]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

By Mr. MACHEN

FEBRUARY 8, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 27, 1967

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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90th-1st; No. 35

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported food for India bill. House passed bill to remove prohibition against transfer of unused Md. tobacco allotments.

HOUSE

1. FOOD FOR INDIA. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 267, to support emergency food assistance to India (H. Rept. 67). p. H2177
Rep. Rarick inserted an article, "Plight of India--Socialism Has Proven More Destructive Than the Drought." pp. H2126-7
Rep. Ottinger inserted his testimony in support of the food for India bill. pp. H2166-7

2. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 273, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to remove the prohibition against the transfer of unused Maryland tobacco allotments. pp. H2142-3

The bill as passed would allow all Maryland tobacco growers (not just those who are exempt from the present limitation) to "lease and transfer their allotments subject to the other limitations in section 316, the most important of which are: 1. That both the lessor and the lessee must be located within the same county; 2. That no sales of allotments are permitted; only leases for 1 year (which may be annually renewed) are allowed; 3. That no lessee can accumulate more than 5 acres; 4. That the lessor retains all his acreage history and referendum voting rights; 5. That adjustments for yields will be made between the farms of the lessor and the lessee; and 6. That all leases must be filed with and approved by the county ASC committee."

3. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The Science and Astronautics Committee reported H. R. 3136 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system in the U. S. (H. Rept. 33). p. H2177
4. COMMUNITY WORK. Both Houses received from the President a report on the "community and training program authorized by the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962" (H. Doc. 76); to House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees. He urged the Congress to extend and make permanent this program. pp. H2137, S3101
5. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Both Houses received from the President a message on selective service (H. Doc. 75) in which he made certain proposals "to assure that the system of selection operates as equitably as possible;" to Armed Services Committees. pp. H2137-41, S3097-3101
Rep. Albert commended the President's selective service message. pp. H2141-2
6. LOBBYING. Received the quarterly report on lobbying. pp. H2181-2210
7. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS. Rep. Langen called attention to several "errors" in his remarks at the time he introduced a bill to "curtail skyrocketing agricultural imports" and inserted a corrected version. p. H2143
8. WATERWAYS. Rep. Rogers, Fla., inserted the remarks of Sen. Holland at the dedication ceremony of the West Coast Intercoastal Waterway in Fla. pp. H2128-9
9. CONSUMER AFFAIRS. Rep. Sullivan commended the appointment of Betty Furness as special assistant for consumer affairs and praised Mrs. Peterson "for one of the most effective performances of any official of Government in a most difficult position." p. H2166
10. EDUCATION. Rep. Fascell called vocational education a "sound investment of Federal moneys" and inserted an article on the subject. pp. H2170-2
11. FOOD STAMPS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; to Agriculture Committee. p. H2176

The Selective Service System has done a good job for America. For a quarter of a century those who have been responsible for its operation have provided the Nation with an inspiring study of patriotic citizens volunteering their time and devotion to demanding tasks vitally affecting the national welfare.

Moreover, as I have already observed, the System itself has been flexible and responsive, meeting the widely varying calls for manpower placed on it over the past 20 years.

And beyond these considerations are others more difficult to measure, but deeply important nonetheless.

The Selective Service System is a part of America, a part of the process of our democracy, a part of our commitment to a full regard for the rights of the individual in our society. Because of the large number of registrants they must classify, many local draft boards in large cities cannot fulfill completely the function intended for them. But nonetheless the draft board concept is built on a uniquely American belief—that local citizens can perform a valuable service to the Government and at the same time personalize the Government's procedures to a young man fulfilling one of his earliest and most serious obligations of citizenship.

We cannot lightly discard an institution with so valuable a record of effectiveness and integrity.

Neither can we afford to preserve it, if we find that in practice it cannot adapt to the new controlling concept of equal and uniform treatment.

These counterbalancing considerations highlight the need to subject the System's organization to intensive study by experts skilled in management techniques and methods on the basis of the Commission's work.

I am instructing the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Selective Service System, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget jointly to establish a task force to review the recommendations for a restructured Selective Service System made by the National Advisory Commission. This review will determine the cost, the method of implementation, and the effectiveness of the System the Commission recommends, in view of the changes in the System I am proposing in this message.

In the meantime we can make certain changes to strengthen the System.

The Commission study brought into focus areas where immediate improvement can and should be put into effect.

I am instructing the Director of the Selective Service System to:

Assure that advisers and appeal agents are readily available to all registrants.

Examine the System's appeals procedures to insure that the rights of the individual are full protected.

Improve the System's information policies so that all registrants and the public generally will better understand the System's operations.

In conjunction with Gov. Farris Bryant, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, work with the Governors to assure that all local boards are truly representative of the communities

they serve and to submit periodic reports on the progress in this area.

RESERVE POLICIES

The National Advisory Commission focused attention on the administration of enlistments into Reserve and National Guard units. The Commission expressed concern over the inequities it saw in the enlistment procedures of these units.

The Reserve forces are essential to our military posture and are an integral part of it. My first concern is that these forces be maintained at their authorized strengths, and in a state of readiness for deployment, if and when they are needed.

I also believe that the Reserve components should, like the Active Forces, be manned primarily by volunteers.

Two steps have recently been taken by the Secretary of Defense to assure greater equity in the enlistment policies of the Reserve components:

Men who meet qualification standards must be accepted into Reserve units in the order of their application.

Reservists who are not satisfactorily fulfilling their obligation will be ordered to active duty for up to 24 months.

Authority to order such reservists to duty is provided in the Department of Defense 1967 Appropriations Act. I recommend that such authority be incorporated in permanent legislation.

I have concluded that two additional actions should now be taken:

First, I am directing the Secretary of Defense to give priority to Reserve enlistees who are under draft age—those young men 17 to 18½ years of age—to encourage a maximum number of volunteers who are not immediately draft liable. Reserve deferments for men who are draft liable will be authorized only to the extent required to fill specific vacancies in Reserve components.

Second, I recommend that the Congress enact standby authority to allow the Department of Defense to draft men into Reserve and National Guard units whenever the authorized strength of these units cannot otherwise be maintained.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON SELECTIVE SERVICE

The work of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service represents the most comprehensive study of this system since it began 20 years ago. Any citizen who reads the report of the Commission—and I urge all citizens to do so—will recognize that the distinguished members have provided the most penetrating analysis of selective service in our history.

To provide the American people with a continuing review of a system which touches every American family and to assure the diligent pursuit of the actions I have discussed and approved in this message, as well as other suggestions in the Commission report, I am extending the life of the National Advisory Commission for an additional year.

CONCLUSION

Service performed by the youth of our Nation honors us all.

Americans have good reason to respect

the long tradition of service which is manifested in every flight line and outpost where we commit our bravest men to the guardianship of freedom.

We have witnessed in our day the building of another tradition—by men and women in the Peace Corps, in VISTA, and in other such programs which have touched, and perhaps even changed, the life of our country and our world.

This spirit is as characteristic of modern America as our advanced technology, or our scientific achievements.

I have wondered if we could establish, through these programs and others like them, a practical system of nonmilitary alternatives to the draft without harming our security.

Both the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service and the group reporting to the Congress posed this question for study.

Both found the answer to be that we cannot.

But the spirit of volunteer service in socially useful enterprises will, we hope, continue to grow until that good day when all service will be voluntary, when all young people can and will choose the kind of service best fitted to their own needs and their Nation's.

We will hasten it as we can. But until it comes, because of the conditions of the world we live in now, we must continue to ask one form of service—military duty—of our young men. We would be an irresponsible Nation if we did not—and perhaps even an extinct one.

The Nation's requirement that men must serve, however, imposes this obligation: that in this land of equals, men are selected as equals to serve.

A just nation must have the fairest system that can be devised for making that selection.

I believe the proposals I am making today will help give us that system.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 6, 1967.

The message was, without objection, referred by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT) to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON SELECTIVE SERVICE

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the President's message on the draft deserves, and I know it will get, the earnest and thorough consideration of every Member of the House. We are all in favor of a fair draft system and of eliminating any element of unfairness in the present law.

The President concludes, first of all—as he must, in the light of world conditions—that this Nation must continue to rely on a selective service system in order to be able to meet its obligations and commitments. There can be no question but what the President is right in this conclusion.

Everyone would be happier if it were possible to say the draft was no longer

needed and we could fill our Armed Forces with volunteers alone. But it is not possible to say that now. The military services could not get enough volunteers unless pay and other benefits were raised so high that the cost of maintaining a military force would skyrocket.

More important still, even if we were to decide to let that cost go up, a cutoff point would have to be reached somewhere. Experience shows clearly that an exclusively volunteer force under present circumstances would total no more than 2 million men. The average size of the Military Establishment in the years before Vietnam was 2.7 million. It will probably go back to that level when the conflict in Vietnam is over.

Suppose, then, this Nation, agreed to pay the additional \$10 billion a year—or whatever it would cost, and no one has yet been able to come up with precise figures—to maintain a volunteer force of 2.7 million men.

At that moment, we would forfeit our flexibility to respond to any threat to our security requiring a force greater than that. To do what we have to do in Vietnam today as well as to man our defense line around the world, it is necessary to keep under arms a military force of 3.3 million.

We could never gamble so recklessly with our Nation's safety.

But if it is clear that we must continue to have a draft authority, it is no less clear that the system under which men are drafted must be just as fair as it can possibly be made.

Under the program described in the President's message, eligible men would be chosen for service through a system of impartial random selection. The key word is "eligible." All young men will first be thoroughly tested and examined to assure that they are in fact qualified for military service. Once this is done, there will be many thousands more who are eligible and available than it will be necessary to induct. The selection system the President proposes is simply a means of giving all those men the exact same chance, on the same footing—without regard to the social condition of their lives, their wealth, their educational achievements, or any other extraneous factor.

I join the President in his desire to equalize the chances of all eligible young men to be drafted.

Through all our history we have found it necessary to impose military obligation on individual men in times of crisis. But through that same period of history we have built an unmatched record of honoring individual rights.

I urge and am sure we will receive from the House prompt and earnest consideration of the President's program.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with deep interest to the President's message on selective service. In his time President Franklin Roosevelt spoke of the broadening and enrichment of our basic concepts of citizenship that had come to us with the adoption of selective service. President Johnson, in reminding us of the words of President Roosevelt, reawakens in his countrymen

an all-possessing sense of patriotism, with its accompanying responsibilities and rewards, and imparts a further enrichment to our broadening concepts of citizenship.

President Johnson pleads for that which all Americans want and demand—absolute fairness in the operation of a Selective Service System that selects some men and leaves others untouched.

If we cannot obtain absolute fairness in this—a system that gives favoritism to none, a system that operates alike on the rich and the poor, the youth of wealth and of poverty—we are not worthy of the heritage of free government and abundance of opportunity that the struggle and the sacrifices and the fulfilled dreams of our ancestors have bestowed upon us.

All this is stressed in the powerful message to the reading of which I have just listened. The immediate steps ordered by President Johnson are all in this direction of absolute fairness to which President Johnson has dedicated himself and which is the keynote of today's message. On some matters on which there is honest disagreement, as pointed out by the President, the counsel and advice of all Americans is requested. That is the way decisions of prudence and wisdom best are reached in the arena of public discussion in which Americans talk and think things out together. That is the thought of President Johnson.

I was happy to note that the President would exempt students of medicine and dentistry who were completing their professional courses, and that one good reason he gave for this exemption was that there was a scarcity of doctors and dentists in the armed services as well as in civilian life and that many of these medical and dental students on graduation would become members of the medical and dental corps of the armed services.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks on the President's message on Selective Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Consent Calendar day.

The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 273 to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments:

H.J. RES. 273

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 316(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

The joint resolution was engrossed, ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This ends the call of bills on the Consent Calendar.

LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

(Mr. MORTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to publicly thank my colleagues in the House for their favorable action today on House Joint Resolution 273, sponsored by my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MACHEN].

I sponsored an identical resolution, House Joint Resolution 274.

The purpose of the legislation is to give our Maryland tobacco farmers, some of whom are in Virginia, leasing flexibility when their crops come under acreage controls of the Department of Agriculture.

This leasing arrangement, enjoyed by many other farmers growing other crops under acreage controls, is an option that often permits a farmer to continue growing a particular crop under the restrictions of acreage controls.

Just a few short days ago, our type 32 tobacco growers in Maryland and Virginia voted on whether or not to put their 1967 crop under proposed acreage allotment controls. By a narrow margin, the referendum failed.

Thus, for the second year in a row, type 32 tobacco will not be grown under acreage controls and will have to stand on its own.

Also, it means those of us who represent growers of type 32 tobacco will again be faced with the battle over export subsidy incentive payments.

Maryland tobacco was barred from the 5-cent-per-pound subsidy payments when the program went into effect last year. We failed to convince the Secretary of Agriculture that type 32 tobacco was deserving of the subsidy payments because of its dependence on export markets.

I believe as many others close to this problem do, that the Secretary of Agriculture is wrong and arbitrary in denying the export subsidy. We also believe the Secretary has acted in a discriminatory manner, and one which can only hurt the tobacco growers, who, after all, are farmers and the ones the Department of Agriculture and its Secretary should be working for and not against.

At this point, I do not believe the Secretary of Agriculture will change his mind and allow the export subsidy for the 1967 Maryland tobacco crop.

Thus, we have the problem again. The entire issue of what crop gets an export subsidy and what crop does not is certainly debatable.

I hope that later in this Congress we can resolve this question to the satisfac-

tion of all, or at least work out a clarified ruling on it.

Again, let me thank my colleagues for extending a helping hand to the Maryland tobacco growers by their favorable action today.

LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

(Mr. MACHEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, passage today of my resolution, House Joint Resolution 273 will put Maryland tobacco farmers on an equal footing with other farmers in other tobacco-producing States in the transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

It will permit a more flexible policy of transferring small nonproducing allotments in order to consolidate them with producing acreage. We had hoped that its passage would have the effect of easing the way for a favorable vote on the marketing quota referendum last week, but our tobacco farmers did not give the referendum a large enough majority to reinstate the quotas. There was some feeling among the tobacco farmers that the reduction of Agriculture Department's overall acreage for tobacco production had an adverse effect on the farmers. However, there will be another referendum next year and it is my expectation that the necessary two-thirds majority will be given the quotas.

Certainly a liberalization of the transfer policy will be a step toward helping tobacco farmers produce more efficiently. It is clear that the purpose of the original restriction on lease and transfer of Maryland tobacco acreage allotments, which was placed on the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 in the early 1960's, no longer exists, and that it may actually be a hindrance to the efficient production of this crop, which is the major agricultural industry in my district.

Mr. Speaker I urge my colleagues in both Houses to act favorably on my resolution. At the same time I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the chairman of the Tobacco Subcommittee [Mr. ABBITT], and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture [Mr. POAGE], for their expeditious action on my legislation.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, several printing errors are to be found in my statement on page H2084 of the March 2, 1967, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD entitled "Fresh Approach to Agricultural Imports." Since the original statement I submitted last Thursday was devoid of such errors, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of that statement be reprinted at this point, and the permanent RECORD for March 2, 1967, be corrected to read as follows:

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that Congress take immediate action to curtail skyrocketing agricultural imports. More muscle is needed in our agricul-

tural import control procedure—which prompts me to introduce today a bill that provides a means of limiting agricultural imports that have depressing effects on prices received by American producers.

My bill is a fresh approach and would be a more forceful instrument for restricting the flow of such imports into our country.

Recordbreaking imports of meat and dairy products continue to usurp markets from our domestic producers, and are a major reason why farm prices have fallen far short of parity. Only this week the Agriculture Department announced that the farm parity ratio hit a near-record low of 74.

To struggling dairy farmers, the 2.7 billion pounds of foreign dairy products last year—whole milk equivalent—meant their market was reduced by the milk which could have been produced by over 300,000 cows, or the production of more than 6,000 dairy farms with 50 cows each. The same dire situation exists with respect to increased imports of beef and veal, pork, lamb, mutton, and other commodities as well.

The fight to curb unwarranted agricultural imports should have been fought and won years ago, in accordance with my repeated urgings since coming to Congress in 1959. Had the administration imposed meaningful import controls on foreign dairy products, for example, well over 6,000 dairy farms could have been saved from extinction. But, to the detriment of American agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture has time and again failed to recommend to the President that the authority of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, be invoked to limit these price-depressing agricultural imports.

My new bill, by amending section 22, is designed to put more muscle into the agricultural import control procedure.

First. The President would be given the authority to cause an immediate investigation to be made by the U.S. Tariff Commission on the damaging impact of agricultural imports without waiting for the initial such recommendation from the Secretary of Agriculture.

Second. Such an investigation by the Tariff Commission could also be initiated upon resolution of either House of Congress, upon resolution of either the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry or the House Committee on Agriculture, or upon application of any interested party—including producers' organizations.

Third. The Tariff Commission would be authorized and directed to hold hearings on and investigate the imports of any agricultural commodities upon the resolution of either the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry or the House Committee on Agriculture.

Fourth. Within 60 days, or sooner if the President has taken such action, the Tariff Commission would be required to send to the respective congressional Agriculture Committees exact copies of its report and recommendations to the President.

Fifth. If the President failed to take the recommended action to limit such imports within 60 legislative days, the

Congress would put the recommended import-limiting action into effect by passing a concurrent resolution supported by a two-thirds vote of each House.

I sincerely believe that my bill to strengthen section 22 and provide Congress with a powerful option to effect any and all agricultural import controls recommended by the Tariff Commission, would be most beneficial to American agriculture.

There is no more enlightening presentation of the extent to which domestic producers' markets are usurped by foreign agricultural products than statistics from the Agriculture Department itself:

Meat imports to the United States

	Millions of pounds		Percent change
	1965	1966	
Total beef and veal (product weight).....	701.1	893.3	+27
Meat under the meat import quota amendment (Public Law 88-482) ¹ (product weight).....	614.2	823.4	+34
Pork (product weight).....	262.3	298.3	+14
Lamb (carcass weight).....	12.5	14.9	+19
Mutton (carcass weight).....	60.0	121.1	+102

¹ Imports of foreign fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of goats and sheep (except lamb).

Dairy imports to the United States

	Billions of pounds		Percent change
	1965	1966	
Dairy products (milk equivalent).....	0.9	2.7	+300

Just ponder, for a moment, what a more equitable economic position our producers of food would be in today if the administration had taken the action necessary to restrict these agricultural imports.

Mr. Speaker, we simply cannot wait until the year 2000, as some have suggested, before a determined effort is made to save what is left of the family farm system in our country. The time to take action is now, and my legislative proposals provide the basis for comprehensive and effective import controls.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the gentleman is granted, and the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

TOMORROW'S ABC'S—ANARCHY, BRUTALITY, AND CRIME?

(Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. WYATT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, if an award were to be made to the American who has best accepted the responsibility of citizenship I believe the prime candidate would be the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover. Because of this, I think Mr. Hoover should be heard when he ad-

dresses himself to the responsibilities of American citizenship as he did recently in an article in the February issue of the *Veterans of Foreign Wars* magazine.

In this instance, Mr. Hoover not only criticizes recent court decisions which have allowed "the supervisory control which courts exercise over law enforcement," but he also prods American citizens, urging them to open their eyes, call upon their intestinal fortitude, and take a stand against a judicial trend which is leading an irresponsible citizenry toward chaos.

Today the responsibilities of citizenship have eroded to a point where Americans seem to shrug at unfounded allegations of police brutality, think Escobedo and Miranda are Supreme Court Justices, and cannot be bothered with "getting involved."

A February 14, 1967, news story in the *Chicago Tribune* provides a synopsis of Mr. Hoover's article and states in the headline that the FBI Director "Raps Court Control Over Police," but I believe the paragraphs which discuss what lies behind the Court decisions—the "how it got that way"—are even more imperative. It seems to reduce down to the fact that each individual must become concerned if he wishes to avoid Mr. Hoover's predicted ABC's. I, therefore, include the article in the *RECORD* at this point:

**HOOVER RAPS COURT CONTROL OVER POLICE—
RULES PERTAINING TO EVIDENCE CITED**

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a by-lined article in the February issue of the *Veterans of Foreign Wars Magazine*, is critical of "the supervisory control which courts exercise over law enforcement thru the exclusionary theory whereby evidence obtained in violation of certain complex and indecisive rules cannot be used in a criminal trial."

J. Edgar Hoover's article titled "A Primer for Today" decries the fact that many of the moral precepts of our forefathers, where "... the line between right and wrong cut sharp and clear, and few Americans reached adulthood without any equally clear knowledge of the behavior fitting either category ..." have been "erased."

CITES CITIZENS' APATHY

"What attitudes are being recorded in our primer for today's children to absorb? ... unfortunately, growing numbers of citizens care nothing about American attitudes. Boredom, or apathy, reaches its unattractive height in the phenomenon summed up in the words: 'I don't want to get involved.'"

"This is the excuse projected by citizens who refuse to accept the responsibilities of citizenship. It is the shameful apologia of those who can watch a killer stalk his victim without lifting a finger to dial the police or those who in the depths of the night, hear a cry for help without responding in any way."

AFFLICTED WITH CONFUSION

The FBI director charges that: "Currently, a great many good Americans appear to be afflicted with a kind of confusion which I can describe only as sentimental myopia ... it is the shortsightedness, in instance after instance, which permits turnstile justice and judicial technicalities to nullify the most proficient police work."

It will take alert citizens, better citizens, more conscientious citizens to affect essential changes and reverse those trends which seem to be moving us almost inexorably toward the edge of chaos.

"Unless those changes are made," the article concludes, "and those trends reversed, the next generation of Americans will learn from a new primer—and its ABCs will read anarchy, brutality, and crime."

**MORE ON GOVERNMENT
CONTROLS**

(Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. WYATT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the *RECORD* and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, where government regulation at the Federal, State, or local levels seeks to control areas best left to the private sector, it seems that the individual usually is left holding the bag. Barron's, the business and financial weekly, describes briefly in its March 6, 1967, issue, the present situation in New York City under the present rent control program. Accordingly to Barron's:

Financially, physically and morally, rent control has become a malevolent source of decay.

It will be remembered that rent controls were observed nationally in the postwar years. However, in the mid-fifties most of the major cities abolished rental controls. Today, New York City is the last of the major cities to have such regulations in force. If Barron's appraisal of the role played by rent control in the present New York housing situation is realistic, we can add another chapter to the long history of conditions in which governmental regulation failed to remedy undesirable circumstances.

I include the article, "Political Vacancy—Rent Control Will Mean a Grim Future for Fun City," in the *RECORD*, at this point:

**POLITICAL VACANCY—RENT CONTROL WILL
MEAN A GRIM FUTURE FOR FUN CITY**

"In Gotham one may peddle pornographic literature, panhandle or commit petty larceny with relative impunity; the man who really lives dangerously these days is the landlord (or slumlord, as he is usually called). With the help of a high-speed computer, the Department of Buildings has taken to compiling and publicizing lists of landlords who allegedly are habitual violators of the housing codes. Several officials have warmly endorsed rent strikes as a means of redressing tenant grievances. Finally, at last week's hearings Hortense Gabel, head of the Rent and Rehabilitation Administration, told the City Council that the housing shortage remains as acute as ever. Hence she formally requested a two-year extension of rent controls."

Thus wrote Barron's on January 27, 1964. Today the Democrat in Grace Mansion has yielded to a nominal Republican, while Gotham, to an increasingly harassed and sullen populace, has come to be known as Fun City; otherwise not much has changed. The customary demonstration by angry landlords and aggrieved tenants took place on schedule a few days ago outside City Hall. Next week Mrs. Gabel's successor, Frederic S. Barman, will urge the City Council to give the quarter-century-old "emergency" restraints a fresh lease on life. After the customary formalities, the lawmakers, with fine bipartisanship, are sure to oblige.

So what else is new, the hardened observer of New York's political and economic scene is likely at this point to shrug. The answer is plenty. For one thing, the Lindsay Administration, unlike its predecessor, no

longer troubles to conceal its aim of perpetuating rent control not merely for the duration of some fictitious "emergency," but indefinitely. Toward this end City Hall, by hook or by crook, has rebuffed all moves toward decontrol; on the contrary, a report issued recently by the ironically named Rent and Rehabilitation agency raised the threat of extending curbs from old buildings to new ones. Thanks in no small measure to such misguided public policy, large parts of the five burroughs, from the East Bronx to Coney Island, are turning into slum, while Gotham's desperate financial plight grows steadily worse. New York City may or many not plunge into bankruptcy. If it does, nobody ever need ask whether it fell or was pushed.

Of all the pushers—a long line of politicians stretching back to William O'Dwyer, if not further—the Lindsay Administration ranks as the worst. In the early postwar years rent control, whether right or wrong, at least was nationwide. By the mid-Fifties, however, most of the U.S. had returned to a free market for shelter; since 1962, when Albany made rent control a local option, New York alone among the nation's major cities has lived under its roof. To justify it, City Hall in recent years has resorted to increasingly doubtful statistics. The latest exercise, an analysis of a 1965 Housing and Vacancy Survey of the Census Bureau, made by Prof. Chester Rapkin of Columbia University, came up with a city-wide vacancy rate of only 3.19%, well below the 5% prescribed by law as mandatory for decontrol. Hence the Mayor's office concludes that the ceilings must remain.

The Rapkin report is a curious document. It was prepared by a man who (according to a complaint recently filed in court) occupies a rent-controlled seven-room apartment, a state of affairs which plaintiff views as "a serious conflict of interests which would or might tend to prevent, obfuscate or color any objective finding or opinion ..." Be that as it may, City Hall has been strangely reticent about his findings. Though the report constitutes its sole legal grounds for continuation of rent control, public hearings on which begin next week, copies were made available to interested parties only a few days ago, and then only after an appeal to the courts. Quick scrutiny discloses massive defects. To arrive at its findings, for one, the report (like the Census samplings) excluded from its count nearly 75,000 apartments (roughly half the unadjusted total) which, for one reason or another, were labeled "vacant but not available." By omitting completed buildings for which no certificates of occupancy had yet been issued, it also ignored another 35,000-40,000 dwelling units.

As analyzed by Hyman Sardy, professor of economics at Brooklyn College, in behalf of the Community Housing Improvement Program, Inc., a newly organized and aggressive group of property-owners and other concerned citizens, the Census data show a true vacancy rate of well over 5%. Numbers games aside, the facts are clear. Although the population of the five boroughs has increased little, more vacancies by actual count exist today than at any time since 1940, at the depth of the real estate depression. Even the low official vacancy rate now exceeds that of any other city when it opted for decontrol. More than two decades after World War II, only a doctrinaire social leviathan, or a power-hungry bureaucrat, could pretend that a critical housing shortage still exists.

All of which brings us to Messrs. Lindsay, Berman et. al., who make no effort to hide their leanings. Thus, on more than one issue involving landlords' rights, the Rent and Rehabilitation Administration has been openly reluctant to carry out its legal mandate. Its inexcusable delay in making public the Rapkin report has been cited. Far

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 273

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH ⁷~~8~~, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage
allotments.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 316 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last
5 sentence thereof.

Passed the House of Representatives March 6, 1967.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 273

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

MARCH 3, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

15. ECONOMY; TAXATION. Sen. Proxmire discussed the proposed tax increase and stated, "Under present circumstances, with a cost-push inflation far more threatening than a demand-pull inflation, the advantage of reducing spending rather than increasing taxes deserves special weight." p. S3814
16. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted an article, "Clean Air and Plentiful Fuel--The Nation Must Have Both." pp. S3799-3800
17. CCC. Received a GAO report of "examination of financial statements, fiscal year 1966, Commodity Credit Corporation." p. S3779
18. NATIONAL PARKS. Received from the Interior Department proposed bills to revise the boundary of Grand Canyon National Park and to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park, Calif., and to provide economic assistance to local governmental bodies affected thereby; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. S3779
19. FOOD FOR INDIA. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 267, to support emergency food assistance to India. (S. Rept. 70), p. S3780
20. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 273, to repeal a restriction on transfer of unused Maryland tobacco allotments which does not apply to other types of tobacco (S. Rept. 69). p. S3780
21. LAND. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 219, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain Forest Service land in Lander, Wyo. (S. Rept. 68). p. S3780
Sen. Williams, N. J., spoke in favor of his bill, the proposed Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act, and inserted an article in support of this measure. p. S3835
22. ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES. Sen. Pearson spoke in favor of his bill S. 47, which would create a Commission to study and appraise the organization and operation of the executive branch of the Government. pp. S3805-6
23. NOMINATIONS. The Agriculture Committee reported favorably on the nomination of Paul Dobson and Millard Dailey to be members of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration. p. S3780.
24. MIGRATORY FARM LABOR. The Subcommittee on Migratory Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare submitted a report on "The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the U. S." p. S3791
25. WATERSHED. The Agriculture Committee approved a watershed project at Rock Creek (Wells), Ind. p. D176

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. DAYLIGHT TIME. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hall favoring daylight time for a period of 3 months. p. A1303
27. TRADING STAMPS. Rep. Multer inserted a history of trading stamps. pp. A1304-

28. WORLD FOOD. Rep. Langen inserted Herbert J. Waters', Asst. Admin. for War on Hunger, speech, "Food and U. S. Foreign Policy." pp. A1308-10
29. WATER. Extension of remarks of Rep. Udall asking for affirmative action on water problems in the Colorado River Basin. p. A1312
30. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Talcott criticizing new minimum wage rate for Calif. farm laborers and inserting an article, "Wirtz Issues New Wage Criteria Well Above National Agricultural Minimum." p. A1324
31. CCC. Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley expressing concern "over the recent action of the CCC" and suggesting that "We should determine what, and where, changes should be made following a thorough appraisal of the operations of the CCC." pp. A1327-8

BILLS INTRODUCED

32. DAIRY. H. R. 7228 by Rep. Harrison and H. R. 7255 by Rep. Steiger, Wisc., to regulate imports of milk and dairy products; to Ways and Means Committee.
H. R. 7272 by Rep. Brotzman, to establish a program of dairy import regulation; to Ways and Means Committee.
33. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7273 by Rep. Broyhill, Va., to amend title 5, United States Code, to liberalize the age and service requirements for immediate retirement of Government employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 7302 by Rep. Reid, N. Y., to adjust the compensation of certain Federal officers and employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
34. RECREATION. H. R. 7229 by Rep. Helstoski, to establish the Sandy Hook National Seashore in the State of New Jersey; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
S. 1300 by Sen. Jackson, to revise the boundary of Grand Canyon National Park; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author pp. S3785-6
35. RESEARCH. S. 1305 by Sen. Allott, to establish a joint congressional committee to make a continuing study of the programs and operations of the Federal Government relating to science and technology; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author pp. S3790-1
36. IMPORTS. H. R. 7216 by Rep. Anderson, Ill., to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require certain new packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin; to Ways and Means Committee.
37. LIVESTOCK. H. R. 7217 by Rep. Andrews, N. Dak., to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended; to Agriculture Committee.
38. ORGANIZATION. H. R. 7220 by Rep. Collier, to establish a National Commission on Public Management; to Government Operations Committee.
39. TAXATION. H. R. 7235 by Rep. Minish, to prohibit any State from levying income taxes on nonresidents of the State; to Judiciary Committee.
40. TRADE. H. R. 7247 by Rep. Quie, to control unfair trade practices affecting producers of agricultural products and associations of such producers; to Agriculture Committee.

MARYLAND TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

MARCH 15, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 273]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 273) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the joint resolution do pass.

This resolution would repeal a provision of existing law prohibiting the leasing of a Maryland tobacco allotment from any farm which has not planted at least 75 percent of its allotment during each of the 2 preceding years. The provision to be repealed affects only Maryland tobacco; and its repeal would place Maryland tobacco in the same position as other kinds of tobacco for which allotment leasing is permitted. The bill is generally favored by Maryland growers, and the committee knows of no objection to it.

Attached is the report of the Department of Agriculture stating that it has no objection to the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 34, an identical resolution. In the referendum described in the Department's letter, only about 61 percent of the growers approved quotas, not enough for approval.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., February 20, 1967.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request for a report on Senate Joint Resolution 34, a resolution to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

In recent years a number of laws have contained or amended a provision providing that, in the case of Maryland (type 32) tobacco, no farm shall be eligible for lease of allotment from the farm unless 75 percent of the allotment from the farm was actually planted during each of the immediately preceding 2 years (Public Law 87-200, 88-68, 89-321).

Such provisions were designed to prevent the lease and transfer of tobacco allotments which were not being used because the land had been acquired for residential or other development. These allotments have now largely been canceled because no tobacco was produced on the land for 5 or more years. Thus the principal purpose for which this limitation was originally intended no longer exists.

Senate Joint Resolution 34 would repeal the existing provision of Public Law 89-321 that would restrict lease of Maryland (type 32) tobacco allotments during 1964-69 crop years. The effect of this resolution would be to afford the same treatment to Maryland tobacco as is now afforded flue-cured and other types for which leases and transfers are authorized.

The Department has no objection to enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 34.

In compliance with the provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Secretary has proclaimed marketing quotas for Maryland tobacco for the next crop years and has called for a grower referendum to be held during the period February 20-24, 1967. Reports indicate that favorable action by the Congress on Senate Joint Resolution 34 will have a substantial effect on the outcome of this referendum.

Under the marketing quota which has been announced for the crop of Maryland tobacco to be grown in 1967, 32,890 acres are available for allotment. In 1965 the last year for which marketing quotas were in effect, the total acreage allotted was 39,396 acres. With this reduction in allotted acreage, it is reasonable to expect that a larger proportion than usual of the allotted acreage may be grown this year with passage of Senate Joint Resolution 34; however, production will probably be below domestic usage and exports which is necessary to adjust total supply in line with current demand.

The enactment of this Senate Joint Resolution 34 would not involve the expenditure of any additional funds.

The Bureau of the Budget advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. SCHNITTKER, *Under Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

* * * * * *

SEC. 316. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act for the crop years 1962 through 1969, the owner and operator of any farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a Burley tobacco acreage allotment, or a cigar-filler and cigar-binder (types 42, 43, 44, 53, 54, and 55) tobacco acreage allotment) is established may lease any part of such allotment to any other owner or operator of a farm in the same county for use in such county on a farm having a current tobacco allotment of the same kind. Such lease and transfer of allotment shall be recognized and considered valid by the county committee provided the conditions set forth in this section are met. **[In the case of Maryland (type 32) tobacco, no farm shall be eligible for lease of 1962 or 1963 allotment from the farm unless at least 75 per centum of the allotment for the farm was actually planted during each of the years 1960 and 1961, nor shall a farm be eligible for lease of 1964 through 1969 Maryland tobacco allotment from the farm unless at least 75 per centum of the allotment for the farm was actually planted on such farm during each of the two immediately preceding years.]**

(b) Any lease shall be made on an annual basis and on such terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in this section, as the parties thereto agree.

(c) The lease and transfer of any allotment shall not be effective until a copy of such lease is filed with and determined by the county committee of the county in which the farms involved are located to be in compliance with the provisions of this section. Such lease and transfer shall not be effective unless a copy of the lease is filed with the county committee prior to a closing date established by the Secretary, which date shall be no later than the normal planting time in the county: *Provided*, That any lease and transfer of an allotment shall be effective, notwithstanding the failure to file a copy of the lease with the county committee prior to such closing date, if (1) the Secretary finds that a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to such closing date, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located not later than the 31st day of July of the crop year to which the lease relates.

If the normal yield established by the county committee for the farm to which the allotment is transferred does not exceed the normal yield established by the county committee for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by more than 10 per centum, the lease and transfer shall be approved acre for acre. If the normal yield for the farm to which the allotment is transferred exceeds the normal yield for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by more than 10 per centum, the county committee shall make a downward

adjustment in the amount of the acreage allotment transferred by multiplying the normal yield established for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by the acreage being transferred and dividing the result by the normal yield established by the farm to which the allotment is transferred.

(d) The lease and transfer of any part of a tobacco acreage allotment determined for a farm shall not affect the allotment for the farm from which such acreage allotment is transferred or the farm to which it is transferred, except with respect to the crop year specified in the lease. The amount of acreage allotment which is leased from a farm shall be considered for purpose of determining future allotments to have been planted to tobacco on the farm from which such allotment is transferred and the production pursuant to the lease and transfer shall not be taken into account in establishing allotments for subsequent years for the farm to which such allotment is transferred. The lessor shall be considered to have been engaged in the production of tobacco for the purpose of eligibility to vote in the referendum.

(e) Under the provisions of this section not more than five acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm: *Provided*, That the total acreage allotted to any farm after such transfer shall not exceed 50 per centum of the acreage of cropland in the farm.

(f) The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as he considers necessary for carrying out the provisions of this section.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1965 crop year shall be effective if, (1) the Secretary finds that a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1965, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of the date this subsection becomes law.



Calendar No. 72

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 273

[Report No. 69]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 15, 1967

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
with respect to the lease and transfer to tobacco acreage
allotments.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 316 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last
5 sentence thereof.

Passed the House of Representatives March 6, 1967.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 273

[Report No. 69]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

MARCH 7, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 15, 1967

Reported without amendment

March 20, 1967

- 12. LATIN AMERICA. Rep. Findley gave "shortcomings" of the Latin American aid program. pp. H2971-2
The Foreign Affairs Committee announced that on Mar. 17 it had voted to report (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 428, amended, "to support other American republics in a historic new phase of the Alliance for Progress." p. D194
- 13. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Rep. Schweiker explained his bill H. R. 5017, to modernize the selective service system. pp. H2978-9
- 14. WHEAT; FEED GRAINS. Rep. Curtis inserted the text of H. R. 7326, his wheat and feed grains bill. pp. H2988-9
- 15. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Fino charged that the International Coffee Agreement is a "failure." p. H2977
Rep. Curtis criticized the position of certain European countries in the Kennedy Round negotiations on agricultural products and inserted an article, "Food, Tariffs Hard to Mix--Europeans Oppose U. S. Grain Aid in Kennedy Round." p. H2990
Rep. Poage commended the appointment of Herschel D. Newsom to the U. S. team on GATT negotiations and inserted a Grange article, "World Hunger: The First Three Steps to 'Food for Freedom'." pp. H3021-2
Rep. Steiger, Wis., criticized the Administration's record regarding dairy imports and said 48 members have asked release of the Tariff Commission's report on dairy imports. pp. H3000-5
- 16. JOB CORPS. Rep. Holland inserted a Job Corps statement on its efforts to improve administration of its program. pp. H3030-1
- 17. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission a publication, "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1965." p. H3081
- 18. CENSUS. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to provide for a mid-decade census of population, employment, and housing in 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. pp. H3081-2
- 19. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported H. R. 743, to increase capacity of certain features of the Central Valley project, Calif. (H. Rept. 133). p. H3082

SENATE

- 20. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 273, to repeal a restriction on transfer of unused Maryland tobacco allotments which does not apply to other types of tobacco. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. S4041
- 21. BUDGET. Sen. Proxmire discussed and inserted a statement by the members of the Joint Economic Committee recommending a \$5 to \$6 billion spending cut in the budget. pp. S4029-30
- 22. PLANNING. Sen. Proxmire commended the President's "expressed concern for efficiency and effectiveness in Government and the steps he is taking to improve it." p. S4030

Sen. Scott discussed and inserted an article on "The Systems Approach: A Tool for Congress." pp. S4049-52

23. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Metcalf spoke in favor of legislation to strengthen intergovernmental relations, administration of grant-in-aid programs, and improved administrative capacity. p. S4049
24. POVERTY. Sen. Javits discussed the President's poverty message and stated, "The message itself was a mixed bag. In short, the message of the President on poverty should not lull anyone to sleep. On the contrary, it should provoke us into action." pp. S4044-6
25. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Hansen inserted an article on "U. S. Food Aid to Pakistan." pp. S4055-6
26. CONSERVATION. Sen. Hansen inserted a speech on "Conservation, Not Conversation." pp. S4059-61
27. ECONOMY. Sen. Ribicoff inserted a magazine interview with Sen. Proxmire on "National Economic Problems and Prospects." pp. S4062-4
28. PUBLIC LANDS. Sen. Hansen criticized the Interior Department's proposed withdrawal of oil shale lands and geothermal steam lands. pp. S4065-6
29. NATIONAL PARKS; RECREATION. Received from the Interior Department proposed legislation to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness, and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, Wash.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. S4009
Received a resolution from the Ill. Legislature urging legislation authorizing the Lincoln Homestead National Recreation Area. p. S4011
30. DAIRY IMPORTS. Received a resolution from the Wis. Legislature urging Congress to limit the import of Colby-type cheese along with other nonquota, dairy products. pp. S4010-1
31. FARM PRICES. Received a resolution from the Mont. Legislature requesting that Federal agencies refrain from selling surplus commodities as a device to drive down prices in the market place. p. S4009
32. RESEARCH. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend section 301 of title III of the act of August 14, 1946, relating to the establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture of a National Advisory Committee, to provide for annual meetings of such committee; to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. S4008
33. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend section 1310 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952," the so-called Whitten rider to limit promotions of personnel; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. S4009

monarchy must be destroyed, and a billion or more hungry people who are envious of nations with a high standard of living.

Of all the so-called developed nations we are the most prosperous. With 7 percent of the world's land area and 6 percent of its population our production is twice that of the Common Market of Europe, including Great Britain, and twice that of the Soviet Union. It equals one-third of the entire production of the world. But the hungry people of the world are increasing at the rate of one million per week.

The development of our unparalleled wealth, accompanied by great military power, has created in this country an unfortunate and dangerous atmosphere of materialism. Those who believe that our problems can be solved on a materialist basis need to know the story of Job—the most powerful sheik in the Land of Uz who thought that his own right arm could save him. No one knows who wrote the Book of Job or when it was written but it is one of the oldest Books in the Bible, it is the most beautifully phrased Book of the Bible, and it gives us our most detailed description of God's omnipotent power.

Job was a believer in a land of unbelief, an upright man in a land of wickedness and he found favor in the sight of God.

But Satan asked God for the privilege of demonstrating that Job was a hypocrite whose allegiance to God was geared to the many favors God had bestowed upon him. You will recall, of course, what Satan did to Job—killed his children, destroyed all of his property and wrecked his health.

God, omniscient as well as omnipotent, knew Job was not a hypocrite but that Job, in the pride of personal achievement needed to be reminded of the debt that he owed to his Creator.

To remind Job of his omnipotent power God said to him: "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth. Declare if thou hast understanding whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened. Or who laid the cornerstone thereof: when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. Or who shut up the sea with doors, when it broke forth, as if it had issued out of the womb, and said hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther and here shall thy proud waves be stayed. Hath the rain a father or who hath begotten the drops of dew?"

After many more citations of divine power, far beyond the scope of mortal man, God finally said to Job: "Hast thou an arm like God. Or canst thou thunder with a voice like Him. Look on everyone that is proud and bring him low; and tread down the wicked in their place. Hide them in dust together; and bind their faces in secret. Then will I also confess with thee that thine own right hand can save thee."

In new-found humility Job then gives this condemnation of materialism: "I know," said he "that Thou canst do everything and that no thought can be withheld from Thee."

If we believe in an omnipotent God we also believe that the gates of hell cannot prevail against him. And if we believe that God governs in the affairs of men we should know that we labor in vain to build a temple of peace which is not dedicated to the victory of moral force. Seven hundred and thirty-five years before the birth of Christ Isaiah foretold the birth of one who was to be called "the Prince of Peace."

We need to reach the minds and hearts of those behind the iron curtain; we need to demonstrate to them that we are men of good will, and over and above all we need to convince them that we believe in and practice the Christianity which we profess. Will the material advantages of expanded East-West trade be an adequate bridge to peace with those behind the iron curtain. Evangelical leaders do not think so.

They point out that materialism is the road to discontent and revolution. The same thought was expressed in 1923 by W. Wilson when he said:

"If our civilization is to survive materially it must be redeemed spiritually. It can be saved only by becoming imbued with the spirit of Christ and made free and happy by the practices that spring from that spirit.

"Only thus can its discontent be driven out and the shadows lifted from the road ahead."

In solving our legislative problems, including a bridge to peace, may we always feel in need of God's help. In the words of a favorite hymn: "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." He caused the stars to fight against Sissera and he can change the heart of a dictator. Church history is replete with examples of how he has changed men to influence the course of events.

Both here and abroad dedicated, God-fearing men must challenge the anti-God forces of materialism. "Either spiritual forces will cushion and contain the violent flow of secular events" says Dr. Carl Henry, "or modern civilization will tumble through the rejection of the Judeo-Christian heritage."

And I—"If I be lifted up" said the Prince of Peace "shall draw all men unto me."

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT WITH RESPECT TO THE LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 72, House Joint Resolution 273.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (H.J. Res. 273) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, it is my privilege to serve as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which reported this measure unanimously. I understand, however, that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] has some questions about the bill, which I shall be happy to endeavor to answer.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, when the bill was reported several days ago, I was not able at that time to obtain a copy of the bill or of the report. The bill and the report are now available.

My concern was as to whether or not this bill applied to burley tobacco. I have read the bill and the report, and, as I understand, it applies only to Maryland type tobacco; but, because of the concern of burley tobacco growers in my State, who have always opposed any amendment which would permit lease or transfer of tobacco allotments, I ask the Senator from Florida, the manager of the bill, if I am correct in my understanding that this bill will not change in any way the present law prohibiting

the lease or transfer of acreage allotments for burley tobacco.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. The bill applies only to growers of Maryland tobacco, and would give the producers of Maryland tobacco the same rights as to transfer of allotments by lease or transfer which already apply to the tobacco growers in various non-burley areas of the seaboard States which produce Flued-cure tobacco.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 273) is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 273) was read the third time, and passed.

WEALTHY NEGROES FORM NEW GROUP FOR LEGAL RIGHTS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a very significant event—the organization in New York of a nationwide group of responsible Negro leaders who have made extraordinary successes in various lines of endeavor—took place over the weekend. I think it is of such importance as to deserve calling it to the attention of the Senate.

This group is headed by Asa T. Spaulding, of Durham, N.C., an insurance executive of one of the great insurance companies of the South, and Dr. Percy L. Julian, of Oak Park, Ill., a research chemist.

The newspaper article, which I shall have printed in the RECORD, states that some 47 responsible Negro leaders have gotten together to make \$1 million a year available for the NAACP education fund and for other purposes.

I have emphasized for at least a decade the urgent need to have Negroes show leadership both in the way of financial backing and also in the way of their own prestige.

I think this is one of the most marked advances which can be made in the tremendous revolution which has occurred in our country since 1954 in the effort to attain some equal opportunity and equal status for our citizens who happen to be Negroes.

I mark it, in my judgment, as a real milestone on that terribly tortured and hard road to equal opportunity.

I speak because I wish to give support and encouragement to these distinguished men and women who have now heard the call to duty—a call to duty which has been heard, heretofore, in many other fields by distinguished leaders of many other minority groups, and which is now echoed in this field.

I wish them well. I think it is extremely constructive, especially at a time when there is so much civil rights law on the books and yet so much to be desired in the way of actual equal opportunity in respect of jobs, housing, education, and understanding.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD a short biography of Asa

T. Spaulding, apparently the principal motivator of this effort.

The article is entitled "Quiet Rights Champion," and was published in the New York Times of today.

I also ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD an article, entitled "Wealthy Negroes Form New Group for Legal Rights," written by Will Lissner, and published in the New York Times of today.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times]

QUIET RIGHTS CHAMPION: ASA TIMOTHY SPAULDING

If Asa Timothy Spaulding has a motto, it is "Let's get things done—with as little noise as possible."

"And believe me," a friend added yesterday, "he gets things done."

Mr. Spaulding, an insurance company president with diverse business interests, who somehow finds time to teach a Sunday school class in his home city of Durham, N.C., quietly arranged the establishment of a powerful fund for the legal defense of Americans claiming their civil rights. The fund was established yesterday at a meeting in New York.

The lack of advance fanfare was typical of the rather sedate, but effective, approach that Mr. Spaulding has adopted to the problem of his race, his community and the nation. He is the very antithesis of the "new breed" of militant civil rights activists.

"He's not one to demonstrate or do any sitting-in or do a lot of preachment," said another friend. "He wants the basic legal approach, the democratic approach."

ONCE A FARM BOY

Mr. Spaulding, a man of medium height and weight, who describes himself as "balding," was born on July 22, 1902, on the Carolina coast near Washington, N.C. As a boy, he worked a plow on his parents' modest farm.

But he was a determined youth, and though there were few high schools for Negroes in North Carolina at this time, he managed to go to Durham and work his way through high school.

After graduation, he caught the eye of his cousin, C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, who gave him a job as a supply clerk. The company later loaned him money to finance his attendance at New York University where he got a bachelor's degree, magna cum laude, in accounting. He then went on to the University of Michigan for a master's degree in mathematics and actuarial science.

ONWARD TO PRESIDENT

In 1932, Mr. Spaulding returned to North Carolina Mutual and began his rise toward the presidency, which he attained in 1959. North Carolina Mutual, the largest operation of its kind in the world run by Negroes, was founded in 1899 with one employee. It now has assets of about \$65-million.

Although insurance is his consuming interest, Mr. Spaulding conducts diverse other business activities: He is a director of the W. T. Grant Company, which operates a chain of 1,090 general merchandise stores; chairman of the Bankers Fire and Casualty Insurance Company, and a director of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank and the Mutual Savings and Loan Association.

These leave him little time for recreational pastimes "business is his hobby," a friend says—but he does manage to teach that Sunday school class at the White Rock Baptist Church in Durham.

A deeply religious man, his first act as president of North Carolina Mutual was to invite the company's officers into the board room for prayer.

Friends describe him as gentle, calm and collected, "and firm if he has to be."

For example, one associate says, "He's a stickler for time." If he calls a meeting for 10 A.M. "It's going to begin at 10 . . . and if it's supposed to close at 2, he closes it half a minute to 2," the associate explains.

On occasion Mr. Spaulding has taken time from his business schedule to undertake missions for the United States Government. In 1956 he served as a member of the special American delegation to the presidential inauguration ceremonies in Liberia. The same year he was a delegate to the UNESCO general conference in New Delhi. In 1959 he introduced President Sekou Toure of Guinea to American Negro businessmen.

Friends say that his reserved but genial manner, his dry wit and his deep faith in the future of his race enabled him to play an important role on each occasion.

FATHER OF FOUR

Mr. Spaulding and his wife, the former Elna Bridgeforth, have three sons—Asa T. Spaulding Jr., an assistant vice president of North Carolina Mutual; Aaron, who is working on a master's degree at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, and Kenneth, a senior at Howard University—and a daughter, Mrs. Patricia Moore, who is married to a doctor.

The Spauldings live in an eight-and-a-half room, two-story house of brick and stucco in a middle-class Negro neighborhood of Durham.

Mrs. Spaulding, a singer who occasionally sings at their church, describes the house as "traditionally furnished." On the wall of one room there are 10 paintings of scenes from the life of Buddha. The paintings were given to Mr. Spaulding by the Indian Government.

Mr. Spaulding says he reads religious material and publications dealing with the world scene and economics.

"I don't read much fiction," he says, "I'm more interested in the serious side of life."

If asked what else he does in his spare time, he is wont to reply:

"I don't have any spare time."

WEALTHY NEGROES FORM NEW GROUP FOR LEGAL RIGHTS—PLAN TO RAISE MILLION A YEAR FROM 1,000 IN UNITED STATES TO AID FIGHT ON DISCRIMINATION—A BREAKTHROUGH SEEN—U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT BROADENED BY ENLISTMENT OF NEGRO UPPER CLASS

(By Will Lissner)

Forty-seven of the country's wealthiest and most influential Negro business and professional men and women have agreed to form an organization to raise a million dollars a year from Negroes for the legal defense of Americans claiming their civil rights.

The decision to organize and make fund-raising a regular annual affair was taken at a meeting over the weekend at the Harvard Club.

Officials of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, which will receive the funds, praised the move as a "breakthrough" in a long effort to enlist upper-class Negroes in the civil rights movement. For the most part, the movement has thus far involved Negroes of the working classes or the lower middle class.

The new group plans to recruit as members 1,000 men and women who will pledge to give \$1,000 a year to the fund.

ANSWER TO EXTREMISTS

Some supporters viewed the effort as an answer to extremist versions of the "Black Power" strategy, which would divide Negroes

from whites in support of the civil rights movement. The new group, while raising its funds from Negroes, will be giving them to a group that defends both Negroes and whites in court cases.

Spearheading the movement are Asa T. Spaulding of Durham, N.C., an insurance executive, and Dr. Percy L. Julian of Oak Park, Ill., a research chemist. They enlisted as its organizers insurance executives, hotel operators, real estate investors, owners of chains of businesses and leaders in law, medicine and other professions.

At the weekend meeting, the group decided to call itself the National Negro Business and Professional Committee for the Legal Defense Fund.

"This means the Negro millionaire is coming of age and taking a responsible place in the community," one of the organizers said. "Up to now, we've taken little part in philanthropy, except maybe to give to citywide drives. In Chicago we're getting up a Joint Negro Appeal for the Community Chest. That'll make the Negro philanthropist visible."

The fund-raising drive was begun because, in some aspects—such as the more visible protests, marches and rallies—the so-called "civil rights revolution" has lost momentum since the Federal Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964. The act gave the Federal Government jurisdiction in voting and other rights cases.

CASES ARE MOUNTING

But in others the new Federal law served to multiply vastly the number of Negroes arrested while pressing vote-registration drives in the Deep South and the number of test cases and court challenges all over the nation. Only selected cases are tried by the United States Department of Justice, as it seeks to build up a body of decisions on voting rights, desegregation of school and job discrimination. Others are litigated by the legal arm of the civil rights movement, the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund.

The fund separated from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1950 and is now run independently. It operates on a budget of \$2-million a year, but in the last year its cases have quadrupled, according to Jack Greenberg, director and counsel.

About 75,000 Negroes and whites contribute annually to the fund.

The Ford Foundation has given the fund a million dollars to litigate cases arising under the Federal Economic Opportunity Act and thus build up a body of judicial interpretations of the poverty law. But these funds are separately administered.

Some of the cases arise from the fact that many school districts in the Deep South are desegregating rather than lose Federal educational grants. This reduces the need for teachers.

Instead of cutting the staffs of both white and Negro teachers on the basis of tenure and experience, some districts drop the teachers who were most recently added to teach in the closed Negro schools. This has given the fund 186 teacher cases in 11 Southern states. The charges are that these teachers were dropped on the ground of race rather than seniority or qualifications.

FISCAL CRISIS EXPECTED

And while the Justice Department has taken to court three other job-discrimination cases under the Civil Rights Act, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund is litigating 35. Since the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has found "probable cause" to believe that the law has been violated in 1,550 cases, the fund anticipates that it will be litigating many more.

Gustav Henningburg of the fund staff called the situation and the accompanying financial problem to the attention of Mr. Spaulding.



Public Law 90-6
90th Congress, H. J. Res. 273
March 29, 1967

Joint Resolution

81 STAT. 6

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 316(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof.

77 Stat. 81;
79 Stat. 1210.
7 USC 1314b.

Approved March 29, 1967.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 30 (Comm. on Agriculture).
SENATE REPORT No. 69 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 113 (1967):
Mar. 6: Considered and passed House.
Mar. 30: Considered and passed Senate.

